DOUBLE SHEET. AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS. ANTICIPATED WAR IN GERMANY. ANTI-POPERY IN ENGLAND.

Terrible Effects of the Late Gale. ASPECT OF THE MARKETS, dec., dec., dec.

The British mail steamship America, Captain Shannon, arrived at Boston, at eight o'clock yesterday, in twelve days and twenty hours from

The European mails, with advices of considerable importance, to the 30th ult., left Boston a half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and arrived in this city between eleven and twelve o'clock last night.

The news is warlike. The London Shipping Gazette, of Friday afternoon, November 29, has

Gazette, of Friday afternoon, November 29, has the following announcement:

The intelligence from the continent is again of a warlike character. The cabinets of Berlin and Viennare now stated to have arrived at a point at which the dispute must merge into open hostilities, the lating optical consistency of the lating the la

The Germanic Difficulties.

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From Frankfort, of date the 20th inst., we learn that another corps of Prussian reserves was anmounced at Cassel on the 19th. The corps of Gen Groeben had received reinforcements; it had advanced to Burghhaun, engthe Fulda road. The federal army of 23,000 men is still in and around Fulda. Having consumed the substance of the districts they occupy, hunger will soon compel them either to advance or retreat. The remainder of the corps in Vorariberg are now marching upon Bamberg. Gen. Gumbenburg had left Augsburg for the army in Hesse. He is appointed to the cormand of a division. The Archduke Leopold has passed Augsburg on his way to Donanworth. The Frince Charles of Bavaria has been appointed to the chief command of the Bavarian army.

in Heese.
Forther advices from Frankfort and Cassel, of the 24th inst., state that an impression prevailed amongst the Frankfort diplomanists that Prussia would decide on a national war. A summons has consequently been sent to Munich and Stattgard, requiring the greatest despatch in the dislocation of troops. Unanthorized encounters have taken place at Frankfort between the Prussian and Federal troops. It was stated that the agents for Luxembourg and Limburg had been withdrawn from the Federal Diet. On their leaving Carlagradue, the authorities of that city officially thanked the Prussian troops for their protection. This was done by means of an address to General Storeckenstein. The federal commissioner, Count Rechberg, has decreed and executed the forcible dissolution of the Upper Courts of Pulda and Hannu. Count Irhun, the Austrian agent, has proceeded secretly by night and in great haste to Wilhelmsbad and Darmstadt. No movements of troops have taken place in Hesse.

We learn by advices from Frankfort, of the 23d inst., that another Austrian division had advanced from the Vorariberg into Bavaria, and proceeded to Burgau and Gunzburg. Prussian troops had cecusied Wirebaden and other parts of the Duchy of Nassen. A fall of from 2 to 3 per cent. was observable in the value of Austrian paper on the Frankfort Exchange. The armises in Hesse remained in their former positions.

Our correspondent's letters are of the 26th inst. The Federal army in Hesse is suffering from the want of provisions. Their commander, Prince Taxis, has informed the Prussian commander that the Federal troops will be compelled to advance. The reply of General Groben has been, that the from on change had taken place in the relative position of the two armies. On the request of the Federal Commissioner, the cabinets of Stuttgard and Munich have recomised to accelerate the move-

reply, no change had taken place in the relative position of the two armies. On the request of the Federal Commissioner, the cabinets of Stuttgard and Munich have promised to accelerate the movements of their troops. A Prussian field post-office that the negotiations have had no effect, but the numer of the Austrian envoy demanding his passports is incorrect. The Upper House of Assembly is inclined to peace, and the Lower is moderately disposed. The order for the sexure of the journal Constitutional will, probably, be recalled. That paper had discontinued its attacks on the government. The feeling in the army and Landweh, that the Prussian course is that of liberty against despotism, grows stronger. On the 25th inst., the disturbances at Frankfort, between the Prussians and Bavarians, were renewed. Strong patrols paraded the streets. A new conference, under the aussices and at the instigation of Russia, was spoken of, with a view to the maintenance of peace. Both at Frankfort and Hamburg, the funds were much lower.

were much lower.

Private letters from Germany report, that is several of the corn markets prices were rising, owing to the mmensely increasing demands to supply the large mass; a of troops now in movement.

The fortress of Rendsburg was tering provisioned r three months.

Prosent Partition and Russia.
The Present Partitional was opened on the type the King. The royal speech is to the lowing effect.

Prassia has promised to support the Brunswick Prinsia has promised to support the Brunswick protest against the passage of the Federal troops. The musterial journals appeal to the Porliament, attraiting them not to prejudge the policy of the Cabinet. Nevertheless, the overthrow of the Manieufel Cabinet is considered as certain. Hanover has decreed the mobilization of its Federal contingent. The Hanoveran Cabinet has declared its assent to the passage of a Federal army through Hanover to Holsteins.

According to letters from Berlin, to the 23d inst., the Polish deputies of Posen, who have hitherto refused to take the oath to the Constitution, have mow declared their readiness to take that oath. But to the present they have protested against the electoral law as imposed without the concurrence of the nation. They declare now that their constituents had sanctioned that taw by making their returns according to its provisions.

The Holstein question, as far as the march of federal troops is concerned, remains still undecided.

By letters to the 24th, we learn that armaments

letters to the 24th, we learn that armaments

By letters to the 24th, we learn that armaments and martial preparations were still continued. Official notice has been given that the Russian government antended to abois the line of customs between Russia and Poland. A government paper mentions another Austrian proposal.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from the British gaveroment, in anticipation of the arrival of Lord Westmoreland. In this despatch, England insists on Prusan kerping the peace with Austria. Great Britain allows the Etappe roads, but she insists on the pactication of Holstein being left to the four great powers.

A Russian corps of observation is concentrated in Poland, close to the Prussian frontier. The troops thus concentrated consist chiefly of cavalry and artiflery.

Letter from Berlin of the 24th inst., state that despatches had arrived from St. Petersburgh, and a cabinet council had been held in consequence. Russia supports the Austrian claims. Strengthened by this support, the cabinet of Vienna presses or an immediate decision on its demands respecting Holstein and Hesse. Amidst the general fernal despatches and Hesse.

ment the Deutche Reformed protests that the Russian despatches are different from what some journale have represented them. Severe measures are being taken against the opposition papers. Constitutionalic Zettuse has been confiscated, and its editor banished from Berlin. The Upper House has resolved to present an address in reply to the King's speech. The Austrian and Russian despatches have been officially communicated to the Address Commission of the Lower House. They made a powerful impression on the members. The Berlin funds are suill depressed by the conflicting rumors of the day.

powerful impression on the members. The Berlin funds are still depressed by the conflicting rumors of the day.

Our Berlin letters are of the 25th inst. Sinister rumors were affect. The cabinets of Berlin and Vienna were stated to have arrived at a point at which the dispute must merge into open hostility. It was said that the Austrian ambassador had demanded his passports. The latter statement is contradicted by our correspondence and the Berlin press. The Constitutionnelle Zettung has been again confiscated. Measures were being taken, on the Prussian ratiroads, for a more extensive conveyance of troops and stores. The depression of the funds continued.

Letters from Vienna of the 17th instant, inform us that the state of affairs was unchanged. The greatest secrecy was observed respecting the final intention of the Austrian cabinet. The movements of troops continue.

of troops continue.

Letters of the 21st state that a rumor had gone abroad of Kossuth's escape from Kiutahia. No efficial information has, however, been received on

the subject.

Two Vienna papers stated that the Sultan had did from poison: Our correspondent was, however, in possession of later dates from Constantinople. No mention was made of the Sultan's decease in the letters which our correspondent had

nople. No mention was made of the Salvan's decease in the letters which our correspondent had received.

The dislocation of troops still continued.

In advices of the 22d, it was rumoned that Prince Schwarzenberg had proceeded incognito to Dreaden. A decree of the 11th inst., which has just been published, commands all the Generals and staff officers on leave to return to their posts in the army. The King of Prussia's speech had been anxiously expected at Vienna. It was communicated from Berlin by electric telegraph, and produced no effect whatever.

A terrible panic prevailed on the Vienna Exchange on the 22d. Gold rose to 39, and silver to 32 per cent premium. The panic was caused by the non-arrival of certain messages from Berlin, and also by a paragraph in the Lloyd newspaper of that day. The Bohemian army mustered now from 200,000 to 300,000 men.

The Catholic Journal of Moravia gives some account of a sect which has lately sprung up in Vienna under the name of "Young Catholics." Its object appears to be—1st, the acknowledgment of the Pogs's supremacy; 24, the speedy realization of the immunities granted to the church by the Austrian government, by the establishment of diocessa synods, ecclesiastical courts, and the independent administration of the church funds; 3d, the establishment at Vienna of a Catholic society, to which none are to be admitted who are not staunch Catholics; 4th, the special institution of missions for the towns and provinces of Austria; 5th, the establishment of a true Catholic University at Vienna.

establishment of a true Catholic University at Vienna.

Our advices from Vienna are of the 24th instant. The official Revels Zeitung has a conciliatory article on the King of Prussia's speech. The military cath had been altered in the Austrian army. That part of the former oath which related to the constitution had been struck out. Apprehensions were entertained in ministerial circles of the consequences of the spirit which pervades the Prussian people. Still larger masses of troops had been quartered in the cities and villages along the frontier of Prussian Silesia. The panic continued on 'change.

The French Republic.

[From Wilmer & Smith's Times, Nov. 30.]

France up to this moment has preserved a perfectly neutral attitude with regard to the Germanic troubles. In the debate on the late extraordinary vote for the maintainence of the new levy of 40,000 men, all parties seem resolved to take securities from the Fresident that he should not compromise the Rebublic, and the Legislative Assembly is jealously resolved to maintain its right, according to the Constitution, of deciding upon peace or war, it is expected that M. Thiers will, as reporter of the Committee, lay down such principles of peace and neutrality as shall completely hind the hands of Louis Napoleon. Whilst, however, the Chamber is opposed to war, they pretty plainly avow their dislike to any combination which should render Germany united, and, consequently, dangerous to France. We said so all along, and therefore the Germans actually provoke a state of war, when they follow up their ideal schemes, in defiance of their neighbors and of the members of their own confederation. Mr. Charles Lessepe, an ancient deputy, has been arrested, charged with being privy to the recent Lyons plot. Abd-el-Kader has made an ineffectual attempt, by applying for a vote of the Legisla-

Charles Lessepe, an ancient deputy, has been arrested, charged with being privy to the recent Lyons plot. Abd-el-Kader has made an ineffectual attempt, by applying for a vote of the Legislative Assembly to obtain his liberation, but the republicans are afraid of him, and will not let him go. A proposition to transfer the seat of the government out of Paris has been rejected by 437 to 194. There seems to be a dangerous revolutionary feeling still lurking in masy of the departments, and the red democrats in London and Switzerland are ready to put themselves in motion the moment a cannon shot is fired in central Europe, and that the French armies are collected in one spot to guard the frontiers.

The dispute between the government ind the Assembly respecting the Commissary of Police is atranged. A private letter from Berlin, received this day in Paris, speaks of a loan of £10,000,000 sterling being negotiated with the house of Rothschild, in London, for Prussa. The German news excited much anxiety. The French ambassador in London had arrived in Paris to explain Lord Palmerston's views on the German question. It appears that the English government wishes to act with France, and to prevent Russian intervention. The Moniteur publishes a communicated article contradicting the statement of La Presse, announcing the formation of a new ministry under the Presidency of Count Mole.

In the National Assembly on Monday, the proposition of General Fabvier was rejected by a large majority.

The King of Sardinia and the Pope, The King of Sardinia and the Pope,
The King of Sardinia opened his Parliament at
Turin, on the 23d inst., and was enthusiastically
received. His speech was highly satisfactore, especially that portion which declared his intention
to maintain the laws necessary for the new political and legal organisation of the country, in spite
of the Pope.

Turkey-Kossuth.

Advices from Constantinople state that Kossuth
was still in durance on the 7th ult. No attempt
had been made to assassinate the Sultan. A conservative conspiracy had been discovered. Many
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had been made to assassinate the Sultan. A conservative censpiracy had been discovered. Many arrests had taken place.

Trouble in Syria.—Battile Hetween Turks and Inaurgents.

A letter from Beyrout, or the 4th, says—"For some years past, the Turkish government has been desirous of subjecting the Syrian population to the recruitment system; but so great was the dissatisfaction the idea caused among the people that it refrained from doing so. At last, in September, it determined to execute the design, and it began operations. The people murmured, and bands of armed men, commanded by the Emirs Mohamet and Hassan, of the family of Harlourch, commonly known as the Emirs of Baalbeck, advanced towards Durascus, but were dispersed by the Turkish troops. It was believed that, after this, the recruiting would take place quietly, but the two Emirs re-appeared at the beginning of October in the environs of Damascus, at the head of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. A corps of the regular army, consisting of two battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, four gurs, and four hundred irregulars, under Mustapha Pacha, marched to meet them, and succeeded en the 16th of October in surrounding them in the defiles near Malouish, six hours' distance from Damascus. The rebels were obliged to give battle, and were completely defeated, with a loss of 1,000 men; the two Emirs were captured. The loss of the troops was only thirty men. The village Malouish is inhabited principally by Christians; and the Turkish soldiers, exasperated with the resistance they made, pillaged some houses, carried off women, killed a Catholic monk, wounded another, and so seriously wounded a schismatic Greek bishop, that he died. They also completely sanked two convents, pretending that they contained gunpowder, and that insurgents had taken refuge in them. M. de Valbezene, the French copsul at Damascus in their shirts, with irons on their feet, and street brooms on their shoulders. They were to have been subjected to the same puni-hment dariag five days but

whence they were to be forwarded to Constantinople. This measure was taken in consequence of the breaking out of the revolt at Aleppo. Immediately after, the seraskier proseeded with his troops by forced marches to Alleppo. The greatest secrecy was observed, and it was not until eight days after that the people of Damascus learned that there had been a rising at Aleppo, and that it had been suppressed. The two insurrections took place in consequence of a combined plan, and the Aleppo insurgents only yielded when they were informed of the defeat of the insurgents at Maloulah. The situation would have been a serious one for the Turkish government if, by the energy of the seraskier of the army of Arabia, the revolts had not been promptly crushed."

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The Papel and Protestant Bifficulties in England—The Recent Riots, &c.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times, Nov. 3c.]

We had hoped to be able to announce that the fierce excitement which has prevailed on this subject, was rapidly on the wane, and that the fury which had "frighted the sale from its propriety," was about to be assuaged. The manifesto of Cardinal Wiseman was so temperate, and withal so plausible, and appealed so eloqueally to the reason and the generosity of Englishmen, that we anticipated from it the most beneficial effects in calming the whirlwind and averting the storm. The good Archbishop of Canterbury, too, applied the influence of his lofty station and his stainless name to soothe the prejudices and excite the charity of his wide spread flock; and thus to cast oil on the troubled waters. Nor could the office of a Christian Bishop be more gracefully exercised. But other influences have been at work. Lord Beaumont, a distinguished Roman Catholic peer, has openly demounced the proceedings of the Pope, and has thus suggested the very natural inference, that what Catholics themselves condemn, Protestants can hardly be expected to approve. So far, however, the contention was one of argument; and, in a controversy conducted with amicable weapons, it might safely have been predicated that the truth would prevail. But a new apple of discord has been thrown into the fray. Brute force has been substituted in the place of reason, and syllogisms have for a moment yielded to bludgeons. The result has been a reaction both "fast and furious," and even the loyalty of Englishmen has been merged for a time in their firm resolve to viadic ate the outraged majesty of the law. The riot at Birkenhead "has done it all." The Roman Catholics were accused of aggressive insoleance, and their representatives on the other side of the water have met the "soft impeachment" by the impressive eloquence of sticks and atones, feembling in this, and in this alon

phet-chief:—
Those fire-eyed disputants who deemed their swords, On points of faith, more eloquent than words.
The ruffianism of the ignorant savages who rejoice in the name of "navvies," is by no means surprising, because it is characteristic; but the panegyric on that brutality, by the priests and the gentlemen, is indeed "a crime without a name," an insult which every English Protestant is bound in honor to reseat. Let us hope, however, that the great body of the Roman Catholics throughout the country will repudiate the "striking" zeal of the Birkenhead dock excavators, and their lay and clerical abettors, and seek by gentler methods to conciliate the regard of their Protestant fellow-connection.

conciliate the regard of their reosesant remove-countrymen.

Since the above was in type, we have received a communication from the Rev. Mr. Brown, which places the scene at Birkenhead in a very different light from that presented by preceding accounts. We refer our readers to his able address, leaving each of them to draw his own conclusions.

We subjoin an outline of the week's proceedings.

Yesterday week a meeting of the clergy of the diocess of Oxford was called together by the hishop by circular, for the purpose of, as stated in the circular, protesting against the pretended partitioning of England into diocesses by the Bishop of Rome. The Bishop of Oxford occupied the chair, and, after some discussion, a protest against the proceedings of the Bishop of Rome, was adopted.

MEETING OF DISSENTERS IN LIVERPOOL.

On Therday a meeting of dissenters, constituted principally of ministers of the various denominations of religiomists, was held in the lustitution-house, relative to the question on the present spaniaggression. The proceedings were strictly private, reperters not being admitted. We learn that the Rev. Dr. Raffles presided; that the attendance was numerous; and that considerable difference of opinion existed relative to the nature and wording of a declaration for signature on the subject, the business of the meeting resulting in the appointment of a committee to frame a declaration which may be generally unobjectionable, and which will be subjected to a subequent meeting prior to being issued for signature.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE PEER CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. The quarterly meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly was held on Wednesday, in Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Paterson, of Giasgow, Moderator. Mr. Tweedie laid on the table a short report from the committee on Popery. Dr. Candlish them, in a masterly speech, which was followed by addresses from Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Begg, Mr. Nixon, Dr. Buchanan, Mr. Sorley, and Dr. Beith, proposed a series of nine resolutions in which the Pope was denounced, as "that Antichrist, that Man of Sin, and Son of Perduion, who exalteth himself in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God." The next of the resolutions were in a corresponding strain.

DR. M'NELLE AND DR. WISSMAN.

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DR. M'NEILE AND DR. WISSMAN.

The Rev. Dr. M'Neile, in a letter to Cardinal Wiseman, says:—"In the introduction to your recent publication I find this important statement: 'The canon law is inapplicable under vicars apostolic.' On this ground you argue in favor of a hierarchy. It is precisely on this ground that we object to it. You surely would not have advanced such an argument had you not suppose d the British public either extremely ignorant of the canon law, or extremely obtuse to the inevitable consequences of its application. Under the canon law, popish jurisdiction in things spiritual becomes an engine of coercian and oppression in temporal things. Temporal authority is subordinated, and whenever the power can be acquired—that is, whenever the canon law can be made really applicable, the civil sword becomes the menial executive of the supreme decrees of the spiritual court. I do not say that the establishment of a popish hierarchy in England would at once enable you to subordinate the civil sword becomes and to an extent which has not hitherto been the case, because 'the canon law is inapplicable under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public will under vicars apostolic.' I trust the British public and endown a Protestant church, and an edific

however, has joined the Papist schematics, and has thus appropriated his father's bequest or gift.

Lord Beaumont, a distinguished Roman Catholic peer, has addressed the following letter to the Earl of Zetland, in connection with the late county meeting at York.—

Dennis, Nov 20, 1850

My dear lord Zetland,—I perceive that the newspapers have amounced the intention of the High Sheriff to call a public meeting, to consider the propriety of addressing the Grown on the subject of the live insult offered to this country by the Court of Rome; and Liesarn from the same counces of information, that the step on the part of the High Sheriff has been taken in consequence of a requisition signed by nearly all the resident peers in Yorkshire. It is a matter not only of no surprise, but of no regret to me, that such a proceeding should be accepted by the country, for the acts is question are of quite as much political and recial importance as of religious and sectorian character. The Pope, by his tit, advised measure, has placed the Roman Catholice in this country in a position whereby they must either break with Rome or violate their allegiance to the constitution of there reaims; they must either consider the Papal ball as null and void, or ascert the right of a foreign prince to create by his covereign authority Ruglish bill as an ull and void, or ascert the right of a foreign prince to create by his covereign authority Ruglish titles and to erect English bi-hopries. To send a hishop to Beverley for the spiritual direction of the Roman Catholic clergy in Yorkshire, and to create a second Beverley are two very different things—the one is allowed by the tolerant laws of the country; the other requires territorial deminion and sovereign owners within the country. If you deep that this country is a field Reme, and that the Popt files any dominion over it, you deny his power to ereate a territorial see, and you condemn the late built has a sound and tury eignlying mothing. If, ou the contrary, you admit his power to raise Wes

of the Pope in local matters. Such is the dilessma in which the lately published bull places
the English Roman Catholic. I am not however,
cum clearly acquainted with their view and however,
will have upon their conduct; but I am inclined to
believe that the Tablet and L'Univers newspapers speak
the sentiments of the scalous partions of the Roman
Catholic community, and that they are the real if not
the anowed organs of the priesthood. The Church of
Rome admits of no moderate party among the lasty;
moderation in respect to her ordinances is lukwarmness, and the lukwarm she invariably spues out of
her mouth. You must be with her against all oppoments, or you are not of her; and therefore, when Rome
adopts a measure such as the present, it places the
laity in the awkward dilemma I have alluded to.
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He mouth. You must be with her against all oppoments, or you are not of her; and therefore, when Rome
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An effigy of the Pope had been exhibited in the shop of Mr. Hardwick, a draper in High street, Cheltenham, and a mob having collected, demanded possession of the effigy. This was for some time resisted; but at length the figure, despoiled of its gandy habiliments, was given up to the mob by the police, (but not before several of Mr. Hardwick's windows were broken,) who thereupon proceeded to the Romanist Chapel, near the door of which they placed their effigy, and then set fire to it. During the auto da fs of the Pope, nearly all the windows of the chapel were broken, and it was not before midnight that the mob had dispersed.

ly all the windows of the chapel were broken, and it was not before midnight that the mob had dispersed.

A deneely crowded meeting of merchants, bankers, tradesmen, and other citizens of London, was held at the Guildhall, on Monday, to protest against the recent Papal aggression; the Lord Mayor in the chair. Mr. Masterman, M. P., having moved the first resolution, Mr. F. Stringer said he came forward as a Protestant and enemy to Puseyism, to speak against it, beacuse the government had encouraged the Roman Catholics, and the Queen's supremacy had been already surrendered. He moved an amendment, but no one seconded, and it fell to the ground. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. Cummings, a city merchant, moved the second resolution. Mr. P. Laurie proposed an addition, to the effect "that greater danger is to be apprehended from the unshithful teaching within the Established Church, than from any hostility without;" seconded by Alderman Sidney. The Rev. Mr. Pocock slepped forward to address the meeting, when some one cried "Ahem," "A Puseyite," and he was greeted with terrific yells and cries of "No wax cendles," "No wafer gods," "No Popery," until the Lord Mayor drew forward, and order being restored, Mr. David Wire was sorry they did not hear the reverend geatleman, who was chaplain to Mr. Dodsworth, explain how he could reconcile his Puseyite principles with those of the Church of England. The resolution, with the seddition, was then put and carried unanimously. Sir James Duke, M. P., moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to resist the Papul eggression; and he was gratified at being able to tell them, upon the authority of Lord John Russell, that her majesty neither sympathized with Popery nor Puseyism. (Cheers) Seconded by Mr. Hoere, the banker, and carried by acclamation. After three cheers for the Queen, the meeting broke up.

ing broke up.

BIOT AT BIBKENHEAD.

A meeting, to address her Majesty on the subject of the Papal eggression, was to have taken place on Wednesday, at Birkenhead. It had been convented on the requisition of the Protestant inhabitants to the magistrates of the Hundred of Wirrall; and, from the number of Roman Catholics resident in the neighborhood, principally navigators employed at the dock works, it was generally expected that some opposition would be offered. The place in which the meeting was to be held is called the Town-hall, but is an unpretrading editore, by no means adequate to the rising pretensions of Birkenhead. The room, when quite full, would surely half save than two handred. It had therefore, been determined, in case the attendance should be large, to adjourn to the Market house adjacent, which he avery large, handsome building, and would hold many thousands. The hour fixed for the cummencement of the proceedings was one o'clock, but before twelve a vast concourse of people, principally Irish navigators, some of them atmed with thick bludge ons, made their appearance in front of the hull, and seemed bent upon creating a disturbance. In the vicinity the greatest consternation prevailed, and many of the shops were closed. The Birkenhead police force only consists of seme twenty men, and were as nothing compared with the mob collected. The yells and imprecations of the multitude, which became every me ment more and more intense, were perfectly featful, and the most serious apprehensions were parc with the mob collected. The yells and imprecations of the multitude, which became every mement more and more intense, were perfectly fearful, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained. Mr. Dowling, the head constable of Liverpool, had been applied to for assistance; and, fortunately, about half-past twelve o clock, a section of thirty police arrived, under the superintendence of Mr. Ride, formerly of the Birmingham and metropolitan police. This gentleman displayed considerable tact in the disposal of his men, who were received as they entered the town with cries of "Down with the Liverpool police," &c. As they endeavored to clear a way to the principal entrance, they met with considerable resistance, but ultimately made a pursage to the door. At this period it would sprear that the police had the upper nand, and so doubt, had their force been a little stronger, they would have effectually quelled the disturbonce. However, a cry was raised among the mob to go for assistance and to "arm." Some of the men then went away, and shortly afterwards returned with their number considerably augmented, and wooden staves in their honds; others carried large stones, and is they pressed forward, their yells and criea were most alarming.

In the meantime, a number of gentlemen, including Sir Edward Cust, Mr. William Juckson, M. P., Mr. John Jackson, the Rev. A. Knox, Mr. P. Curry (the coroner of Liverpool). Mr. Townshand, the magicunates clerk, and Mr. Aspinsil, a Roman Catholib barrister, had assembled in the room where the meeting was to be held, and arrisngements were being made as to the order of the proceedidgs.

Sir Edward Cust was to occupy the chair, and the resolutions were allotted to the various gentlemen who were to address the meeting. The principal resolution was:

That this meeting desire to express their extreme indignation at the Papal bull, and other decomments, which have recently been lessed from Rome, and which trest the revergin of the realm as a millity repugnant to the spirit of the law,

near singuom as a spiritual waste, being alike repugnant to the spirit of the law, and insulting to the Grown and people of England.

It was also intended to present an address to the Queen.

The mob having become considerably augmented, and its aspect more threatening, the utmost presentions were taken to protect the building.

Sir E. Cust suggested that Mr. Brown, the Roman Catholic priest should be sent for, as it was thought that his presence might possibly allay the excitement. That gentleman shortly afterwards arrived, attended by Mr. E. Bretherton, solicitor, who is of the popish persuasion.

Mr. Bretherton appeared greatly excited. He requested permission to inspect the requisition in order to see whether the meeting was "legal." His demand having been complied with, he pronounced the meeting to be illegal, and said he should "take a point" upon it both then and in another court.

Sir E. Cust assured the legal gentleman that he would take care the requisition should be presented to the meeting, who would decide upon its merita.

At this moment the riot outside became perfectly fewful; stones rattled in through the windows, and many persons in the hall narrowly escaped serious injury. The armed mob had commenced a most savege attack upon the police. Perhaps amore determined end brutal assault has rarely been made. Huge sitence, some of them several pounds in weight, were dashed through the windows, or at these who were endeavoring to keep the peace.

Mr. Superintendent Ride ordered about 11, men, who were more immediately under his command, to oburge the mob, and they did so with considerable courage, but were soon repulsed and driven back, three of them having received serious injury about the head and body. One man, who hied profusely, was deemed to have received a fatal blow. Another had a fearful scalp wound extensing from the upor part of the head nearly down to the nape of the neck. It is supposed that a suggestion that Mr. Rown, the priest, should address the meeting, and endeavor to prevail upon

The magistrates passed the following resolution:—

The magistrates having called a public meeting, in pursuance of a most respectable requisition for the purpose of prescriting a loyal address to the Queen against the encroachments of Reme, and having found a mob assembled around the place of meeting with sticks and stones, who attacked the Town-hall and the room where the magistrates were assembled and riolectly assembled the police, we, the undersigned, under these circumstances, have not deemed it our duty as magistrates to endanger the public peace, and have, therefore, adjourned the meeting until the inhabitants can be assembled to express their opinion with the freedom of Englishmen.

J. D. CASE,

J. D. CASE,

W. HALL.

J. B. SHAW.

J. D. JACKSON.

Town hall, Birkenhead, Nov. 27.

Town hall, Birkenhead, Nov. 27.

Town hall, Birkenhead, Nov. 27.

About half past two o'clock a further body of the Liverpool police arrived, under the command o'M. M. G. Dowling, Esq., the head constable, and took up their position in front of the town hall, but the excitement still continuing, the magistrates deemed it necessary to send for the military.

It was expected that the disturbances would have been renewed after nightfall, but, owing probably to the presence of an overwhelming military force, no breach of the peace was again attempted.

Much surprise has been excited as to where the numerous stores, brickbats, &c., employed in the demolition of the windows of the Town-hall could be obtained, there being none lying loose in the street or in the neighborhood. This, however, is explained, if the statement we have heard be correct. It is said that early in the forenoon, a number of donkeys, having panniers suspended over their backs, were brought into requisition to convey stones, brickbats, and other missiles, to the scene of action, to be used as occasion might require. Also that some of the women had their spicos filled with stones, and many of the men appropriated their pockets as depositories for them.

It has already been stated that many of the molice efficers were injured—two of them seriously; and it appears that the rioters came in for a share of punishment; many of them had broken heads, and were otherwise bruised in various parts of their bodies—some by blows from the officers' sticks, and others from the stones, which were, in some instances, thrown about indiscriminately, without any regard to whether they struck friends or foes. On Wednesday night, and on Thursday forenoon, the spiblications at the Birkenhead Hospital for surgical sdvice were numerous. Most of the applicants hed cut and bruised heads, black eyes, and disfigured faces, with other indications of having been eagaged in a row. They were promptly attended to by the surgeon of the establishment.

On Thursday the township was qu

Additional Particulars of the Recent Gale-Great Destruction of Life and Property. The recent gale on the English, Irish and Scotch casts appears to have committed fearful ravages. We subjoin a list of some of the casualties:-

We subjoin a list of some of the casualities:—
During the gale, the Irish steam reasons suffered considerably. The Queen Victoria, with about 200 deck passets, was minteen hours on the passage from Liverprid to Dublin. The estebrated steeple chaser, I alliands, stilled himself in his van in consequence, doubtiess, of slarm at the viclence of the gale. He was valued at 200 guiness.

The Minerus shortly after passing the Calf of Man, encuntered the whole violence of the storm, and suffered a great deal of damage, though of a character early repaired. The whole of her after bulwarss were carried away; the captain's cable, while was built on deck, was entirely swept off with everything contained in it; the cabin skylight was smanled in; and the heat at the helm was knowled down and had one of his legs tractured.

We have accounts of the less, off Helphead, of the Heat of Oak hence to Containtinopis, was at anchor on the 19th in Bouth hay with mosts gone. The hults of the Etrabane and adeline wrecked on Blackwater reask had desprayers! The Star, from I pavich was deliver on shore man Helphead. The Jane, hence to bothlie was at Beaumaria with sails split. Several vessels had taken refuge in Holyhead, the Limseick.

The storm was very disastrously fell at Limseick.

Mobile, was at Beaumarie with sails split Several vessels had taken refuge in Holyhead, with the loss of studys spars, &c.

The stoim was very disastronely felt at Litmerick. Several houses were stripped of their states, and the tide steer is high as to food many of the dwellings and warehouses. The shipping also restained severs in jury The embankment on the Shannon was tone sway, and the sea chafed and swelled over the entire country. At Ocrk, sice, and other place many casualities occurred. Several farmers lest a great part of their stock and the Galway mail was upset. Several lives were lost in consequence of the channel, merepocially on the Cornish ceast, the gale occasioned the most severe losses. A fine vessel called the Queen, for Canodiff, was driven on the Phillack beach near Hople. The crise of the ill fated crew were heard from the shore, but the tampestnous state of the surf entirely prevented the life boat being put off to their aid. Fefere one o'clock the thip had disappeared amongst the breakers, and the whole of her crew, in all shout sighter ten, perished. Off Falmouth. Padesow, and Pensance much liplacy was done to the coasters. Numerous vessels were almost engulphed in the rur; their decks were respit, and earsything moves his carried away. The fine steamer called the Severa, from Liverpool to Gibratar, had a narrow steame. Has lest her boats, bulsarks, and one of her wheels, and unfortunately one of her man was cambid by the failing defers. The steamer sneer celed in running up channel and putting in at Plymouth, where the remains. The later accounts from the Weish coaster, the at large and proven levels described away. The fine steamer sneer edd in running up channel and putting in at Plymouth, where the remains. The later accounts from the Weish coaster, the at a far and one of her wheels, and towards Milford similar cambities encued it was on the west ceast, however, that the greatest destruction of life took place. Kvery port were the breaker destruction of life took place. Rvery port s

PRARFUL WRECK AND LOSS OF NINETY-SIX LIVES.

PERIPUL WRECK AND LOSS OF NINETY-SIX LIVES. During the late gale the emigrant ship Edmond, from Lenden, was driven on shore on the Dungama ocks, near Limerick, and soon became a total wreck, The shricks of the people on board were terrific, and the vessel was seen by the family of a gentleman named Russell, who exerted themselves in every way or render assistance. Wave after wave washed askore he bodies of the dead, and every house in Kilkee was made a sort of hospital. The vessel contained two burdred and sixteen passengers, of whom ninety-six were lost. Subscriptions of a very liberal amount were entered into its many places. Several other vessels were driven ashore, and many more are missing.

wereal did not sustain any injury, and on Monda, sussailed again on her return trip.

MEACULOUS ESCAPE OF A SHIP AND CERW.
SCHOLL. November 20.—The Odessa, with Indian
corn, from Constantinopiet Paimouth, arrived sale at
the latter port, where she got orders for Westport, proceeded on her voyage thither, and got north as far as
the Blaqueta, where she encountered the gales of
Monday and Tuesday last. Unable to make any port
of affety she was driven back and the captain having been washed overboard, the crew not well knowing
where they were underwent the most de slowable sufferings. At one time they were so near the issuit that many
of the men were in the rigging to leap ashore; and they
even passed, driven furiously by the gale between the
ficility and the Lemon Rock, and went close by the
Bull, Cow, and Calf, off the Dursey. One man of the
crew broke his arm, another dislocated his wrist, and
many others were wounded and injured in various
places in endeavoring to save their lives. At an early
hour this morning they were brought ashore in Crookhaven by the pilot Hooker. Mary Dremman, the crew
of which got the vessel esfe into toog Island chunsed.
The crew of the Odessa are all Italians, but one man, a
pilot from Falmouth. They had not slept an hour nor
tasted a mornel for four days, but those who are disabled are now under proper medical treatment. No
vessel ever more narrowly escaped being complotely
dashed to pleces.

Shipwerk Corr THE THAMES—LOSS OF PASSENGERS

taken by the police on the occasion.

On Thursday afternoon, the magistrates held a private meeting in the Town-hall, in order to condition the policy of the private meeting in the township. We understand there was some difference of opinion as to whether the meeting should be held in a room or in the open air. The question of providing the register protection to those who were to take part in the proceedings, and prevent the possibility of a second outbreak, was also brought under consideration. Some of the gentlemen thought it would be destrable to have the aid of the military, while others objected to such a course. All, we helieve, were agreed as to a meeting being held, but no decisive afrangements were made. Another meeting will be held for a further consideration of the motter.

We understand that a full report of all the circumstances of the riot at Birkenhend will be fair sished to his Worship the Mayer, by Mr. Dowling, the Commissioner of the Liverpool Police.

On Thursday morning, the Rev. Mr. Brown, and several Reman Catholic laymen, put forth a placer, which they charged the guilt of the riot on the police, vindicated the conduct of the naviers as a very "natural retailation," and represented the mass very illused persons. Indeed, the Rev. Mr. Brown, in his speech to the rioters on We lates as a very "natural retailation," and represented the mass very "natural retailation," and represented the mass were "natural retailation," and represented the police, vindicated the conduct of the naviers as a very "natural retailation," and represented the police, whom the some of the fails and the early in the police, whom the some of the fails of June 10 and 10 and

Dilion. The Garello was spoken about a work since bratting up for the channel, by a vessel since arrived at Liverpool. Her cargo consisted of wool, tailow, bonea, trenalls, &c.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.

Worthing Nov 26.—A duplorable calcastrophe has plunged the fishing population of this town into the despres distraces the state of the two into the supersection of the town into the horizone from the couth and southwest and at daying the wind blew a perfect hurrisone from the couth and southwest and at daying the two motions of the morning a large distracted bark, since acceptained to be the Lalia Rookh, East Indiamate horizoned at nuclear about two miles from the two motions about two miles from the two motions about two miles from the most experienced februars of the town, nobigitable, when a sea struck their boat, and it manifests the decempent of the two motions at their practices of the most of the from the motion of the finding accomplished, when a sea struck their boat, and it is not any superfect of the finding accomplished, when a sea struck their boat, and it is not any superfect of the finding accomplished, when a sea struck their boat, and it has not any superfect of the finding accomplished, when a sea struck their boat, and it has not any superfect of the finding accomplished when a sea and the substance of the finding and the substance of

On Wednesday night, about eleven elelock, the schooser Queen, of London, from Cardiff, was token; lest on Phillack beach, and the whole of her crow perished. From the size of the boat that was washed on shore this morning entire, the vessel is supposed to have been about 180 tone burthen. The crew were distinctly heard crying for assistance, but none church then be rendered. Nothing more of the vessel or draw was seen or heard after one o'clock this morning.—Commoli Gazetie.

| Sold | Second | Sec

Government Securities (including Feed Weight Annuity).
Other Securities.
Notes.
Gold and Sliver Coin.

The European Markets, brought by the America